

condition of Germany, as far as we are allowed to see it at the present time, the ideas of which I have been speaking will really grow in such fashion as to raise legitimate hopes that in our lifetime we shall see that established. But I am sure that if it is not established the security of Europe will not be established either."

Michaelis Seeks To Split Allies, Washington View

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, July 30.—The State Department looks upon the utterances of Dr. George Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, and of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, with considerable suspicion and as a game to split the Allies. The Central Powers calculated to revive the peace discussion and to force the Entente Powers and America to state their irreducible peace terms.

Officials who have analyzed the two utterances stated today that they saw nothing new in them, no concessions, except now the German Chancellor does not reiterate the German charge concerning a certain amount of "provocation" and his neglect to follow the opportunity of responsibility for the war upon the Allies was taken here as the first slight concession by Germany.

Pronouncements Expected
The Administration was not surprised by the statements of the German and Austrian governments, and was to be expected to make a statement to take advantage of any great advance or victory, such as German armies are now prosecuting at Russia's expense, to take the opportunity to renew peace negotiations.

The fresh utterances of the Central Powers were not unexpected, and the new statement to affect popular opinion in the Allied countries and in America; in this country, it was thought, Chancellor Michaelis sought to take advantage of the calling out of the draft army, and the Allied countries of minor peace agitations and labor differences.

Point to Old Intrigue
The note of the German government of December 12 was characterized as the first peace drive by Germany, but at that time Germany was convicted of not acting in good faith, even with the United States. At that time, also, Germany proposed a peace conference, but America discovered the Berlin Foreign Office was acting a double part. While seeking to enlist America's sympathy and assistance in instituting peace negotiations, Germany was plotting to embroil the United States in war with Mexico and Japan.

It was also learned to-day that, while Germany was seeking to open a way for peace exchanges, she not only refused to indicate her terms, but also attempted to mislead the world by falsifying, presenting two different sets of terms, one in America, through the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and the other in Europe, through the German Minister, Count von Seckendorff.

Proof of Bad Faith
Germany's bad faith was discovered by this country when the government tried to discover what was behind her various peace efforts, sounding out every possible source of reliable information in Europe.

The terms, as stated by Count von Bernstorff, were said to be "a balloon sent up to try out the winds." It was not doubted here that the ambassador was instructed to indicate German terms as he did, and there was no doubt of the intention of the German government to repudiate them. Neither is it doubted to-day that Germany wants peace, but she does not want to see the United States in the only way in which it is obtainable.

At Allied embassies no surprise was expressed at anything in the Michaelis and Czernin utterances.

Neither at the State Department nor at the embassies was it possible to secure any confirmation of the charges made by Michaelis concerning alleged German designs upon American territory other than Alsace-Lorraine. It was believed this portion of the Chancellor's remarks would be appropriately dealt with by the French ministry.

Allies' Primary Demands
It was declared, however, that the Allies are resolved to insist upon the Central Powers to have peace upon the basis of the restoration of the status quo ante bellum. England, it was stated, is not so irrevocably committed to the retention of Germany's African colonies as to exclude the possibility of their being restored, in part if not in whole, to Germany. It is recognized, it was said, in a diplomatic quarter, that Germany has an annual surplus of population and that the best practical solution of this problem, having in view the future of peace in Europe, is the possession of colonies.

All the Entente powers are determined, however, that the General Emancipation shall pay the cost of the destruction they have wrought upon Allied territories and that peace is impossible until guarantees shall have been obtained that France, Belgium and Serbia shall be indemnified.

The hope was expressed that opinion in the United States appreciates the necessity of such a peace as the Allies are fixed in their resolve to impose upon Germany and Austria. To give precedence to a succession of wars in Europe is possible, it was declared, to destroy the war-making power in Germany and to make Germany compensate the victims of her aggression and her destruction.

Lanning's Speech an Answer
Everywhere the speech of Secretary of State Lansing at Madison Barracks, N. Y., although spoken in advance of the publication of the Czernin and Michaelis statements, was taken as a complete answer to them. The greatest satisfaction was expressed in Entente circles at both the content and the tone of the Secretary's declarations.

The view was also expressed in Administration circles that, in addition to seeing dissonances in Allied countries, with Russia particularly in view, the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister spoke for effect upon their own peoples as well. The Chancellor, it was said, desired only to impress Austria-Hungary, where there is a strong peace movement, but also the Reichstag.

It was remarked that both the Chancellor and the Vienna Foreign Minister avoided the vital question of Belgium. The latter never yet has been an official German declaration that the imperial government intends to give up Belgium, but there have been many inspired statements from German sources that Germany plans the partitioning of Belgium.

gium between her two racial elements, granting autonomy to each, and also creating conditions which would make Belgium economically dependent upon Germany.

Everybody realizes, it was said, that Germany wants a truce, but that the Allies are unwilling to allow, in the knowledge that it would only afford Germany a respite in which she would be enabled to recover her breath and replenish her stores for the resumption of the war.

It was not known to-day whether any answer to the statements of the Central Empires would be made by a representative of this government, but it was considered doubtful, inasmuch as nothing new was advanced by either Chancellor Michaelis or by Foreign Minister Czernin.

Berlin Socialist Organ Denounces Attitude of British Labor Party
Berlin, July 28 (via London, July 30).—Commenting on the addresses made in the House of Commons July 28, by ex-Premier Asquith and A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which they dealt with the peace resolution passed by the German Reichstag, "Vorwärts" says:

"Between the unqualified and sincere love of peace of James MacDonald, Socialist and labor member of the House of Commons, and the unconditional war will of the conservative Bonar Law, lies the somewhat qualified war will of the former Liberal Premier Asquith. The latter, it would seem, is ready for peace, provided Germany restores the independence of Belgium. He also probably would be ready to discuss the question of German indemnities, but he is not ready, however, which is animated by the spirit of Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, the only peace possible would be one of absolute surrender."

"George J. Wardle, chairman of the British Labor party, refers to Asquith, but talks like Bonar Law. He demands of the German people that it should force its government to accept a peace dictated by a foe who is not a conqueror. Such a peace, however, the German nation must leave to the Entente armies, and it will continue to oppose it, as has been done before. If Chairman Wardle is of the opinion that he is not noticing among the German majority Socialists a spirit of repentance, we would reply that the German workingman would only experience repentance if he left his present position of a wage slave to a peaceful future. The workingmen have done so and do not propose to do so."

"The 'Vossische Zeitung' says: 'The fact that Germany decided to arrive at a peace conference with England regarding Belgian neutrality before the outbreak of the war, and that England made such an understanding impossible would seem to be unknown to Chancellor Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith, who was a 'programmer' of peace and understanding.' The newspaper interprets it as emphasizing the German peace resolution, and as making Austria's official policy line up with the political programme of the Socialists."

Socialists Approve Austrian Peace Stand
Copenhagen, July 30.—The interview given by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is characterized by the Socialist newspaper, "Vorwärts," as "a programme of peace and understanding." The newspaper interprets it as emphasizing the German peace resolution, and as making Austria's official policy line up with the political programme of the Socialists.

Count Czernin, "Vorwärts" declares, casts aside war for the settlement of differences between states, and leaves no doubt that he would never countenance a war of conquest.

Russians Admit Rout, But Deny It Was The Germans' Fault
Petrograd, July 30.—An official communication, issued to-day strongly repudiates recent claims made in German wireless despatches that the rout of the Russians on the southwest Russian front was due to a German thrust which the British, French and Russian authorities were powerless to prevent.

"Who does not know," says the communication, "that the Russian retreat is to be explained by the instability of the Russian army, due to a combination of factors, and we are not the German allies, to operations according to the plan made by the German troops?"

"In the persistent repetition of the same allegation is clearly revealed the German yearning to instill mistrust among the Entente countries and arouse the peoples against their respective governments. It is necessary to repeat hundreds of times that the true significance of the Russian retreat is that all efforts to violate the integrity of Russia's entente with her allies are absolutely hopeless."

Legality of Draft Law To Be Tested By Emma Goldman
Emma Goldman announced yesterday that the appeal of her case to the United States Supreme Court will be made the occasion of a legal battle to test the constitutionality of the conscription law. She said that in addition to \$47,000, which is being raised as bail for radicals now in prison on charges similar to those upon which she was arrested, she will also be defended by a "national fund" being created by radicals and others "to employ the best legal talent in the land for the Supreme Court test."

"Support is coming to us from all over the country," said Miss Goldman. "Sums ranging from \$1 to larger amounts are coming from many people who are not anarchists, but who are anxious that we shall express for them their opposition to the draft law. The cases of Berkman and myself, when they come before the Supreme Court, will be the occasion of a constitutional test of the law, and we will call to the attention of all persons interested in the repeal of the law."

"We are confident that we will get people who have been inarticulate or who have been holding themselves in the background on this question to disclose their opposition to it. Those mothers who are cognizant of the tragedies soon to be enacted in their homes by the drafting of their sons will be as heart and soul."

"While the case is on in Washington mass meetings will be held in various parts of the country, at which reports of the case will be discussed, and the case will be discussed."

Pershing Pays Surprise Visit To U.S. Camp

News Is Withheld From Troops, but French Prepare to Receive General

Mail of Hospital Units Goes Astray

Returned by Authorities; Work Proceeding Satisfactorily

(By The Associated Press)
American Training Camp in France, July 30.—News that Major General Pershing, commander of the American expedition, would visit the training camp to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday was withheld from the American troops until this morning, in order that the general might see the actual everyday working conditions—that he might find the men at their daily task without undue preparations being made for his inspection.

General Pershing, entering from Paris, is expected to arrive at the field headquarters late this afternoon, when he will be received with honors befitting his rank as commander in chief of the expeditionary forces.

The inhabitants of the French village where the American headquarters are located quickly sensed to-day the fact that something important was about to happen, and there was much enthusiasm when they heard who was coming. The simple peasant folk brought out their French flags, and the village assumed the air of a gayety. There was much speculation as to how to pronounce General Pershing's name, the nearest approach to it being "Pee-shan," with that distinct French nasal sound on the last syllable.

The general will find the troops in splendid condition physically and the equipment in the best of order. Some scattered units of the American force have been having great difficulty with their mail, which seems to have gone astray. This is particularly true of the Red Cross hospital units which recently arrived and is causing much concern among the doctors, nurses and enlisted men who fear their folks at home will think something untoward has happened to them. It can be stated that all the members of the Roosevelt and Johns Hopkins units are well and happy and anxious for their real work to begin.

One difficulty about the mail has been that letters destined for American units in charge of British base hospitals have come to the hospitals units here, and it is presumed that some mails which should have come here have been misdirected there.

The members of the Roosevelt units were somewhat dismayed yesterday that all the letters they had written home since their arrival had been returned by the French authorities, owing to some misunderstanding as to censorship. Mail facilities for the troops have been satisfactorily worked out, however, with quick distribution after arrival and daily collections. Improved facilities for the isolated units are being arranged.

Time for Action Here, Says Scott

In Call to Nation Every Resource, Industrial Chief Declares, Must Be Placed at Disposal of United States

Washington, July 30.—In a statement to-night discussing the task before the new War Industries Board, Frank A. Scott, its chairman, declared the preparatory state of the war had passed for this country and that from now on there must be real application by every man and every material force.

The board, whose first meeting is called for to-morrow, will have charge of the government buying and supervision over the general industrial activity during the war.

"Nations, not armies, are the units of modern war," said Mr. Scott. "Every resource, human and material, must be placed at the disposal of our government."

"If it can be said that there has been a preliminary stage of our share in the war, it is over now. Our troops are already in France, and we have begun the actual raising of a huge army here at home to be sent abroad when the time is ripe. We have passed the period of expectation—we are waging war."

"Efficiency and economy in producing and distributing the government's requirements are as necessary to success as courage and intelligence in battle. The slacker at home is as contemptible a figure as the coward in the presence of the enemy. The luxuries of peace must give way to the necessities of war."

"We must standardize, economize, and then produce, produce, produce. This country has the three great necessities for making modern war—men, metal and machinery. We must make them all available now. Until we claim the victory, 'Speed' must be our watchword. Days saved now in the production of war needs will mean lives saved hereafter when our troops take the field. Profit-making must now yield to patriotism, extravagance to economy, selfishness to service."

Churchill Is Re-elected
London, July 30.—Winston Churchill was re-elected to-day a member of the House of Commons for Dundee, the bye-election being made necessary by his recent appointment to a Cabinet position.

Mr. Churchill polled 7,802 votes. His opponent, Edmund Scrymgeour, Prohibitionist and Laborite, received 2,086 votes.

No Pans Show Complete Without American Finale

Stage Artists Making Great Efforts to Please Soldiers from Over the Seas—Troops Compose Large Majority of Audiences

By HEYWOOD BROWN
Accorded to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate

(Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)
Paris, July 30.—The most popular number in the favorite revue of Paris is entitled, "Oh! Les Jambes!" The old verities of the French theatre remain unshaken. Because of the war there is a little more economy in costuming—that is to say, less expensive materials are used—and there is a distinct effort to please English and American auditors as well as French. Each sourette learns a little English. "I give you, yes," or something of that sort, which the Tommies and the Teddies can understand. For the rest words are not the only things when one is devising a musical show and the men from overseas seem to catch the gist of what is going on. No interpreter is needed to convince the Anglo-Saxon that the music of the revue is a masterpiece of an enormous six-foot woman carrying an immense American flag. The Amazon, it is said, almost took the head of a Canadian one night as he snored in a chair, and failed to notice the violent manner in which the big flag was being waved. He awoke in time to dodge, and then he shook an accusing finger at the Amazon. "Why aren't you in khaki?" he said.

No Show Complete Without American Finale
No show is complete just now without an American finale. The most elaborate one is that at the Folies Bergere, which sends its chorus out for the final number under the leadership of an enormous six-foot woman carrying an immense American flag. The Amazon, it is said, almost took the head of a Canadian one night as he snored in a chair, and failed to notice the violent manner in which the big flag was being waved. He awoke in time to dodge, and then he shook an accusing finger at the Amazon. "Why aren't you in khaki?" he said.

The enthusiasm for everything American has begun to subside. The reception to General Pershing was the high water mark. The Fourth of July and the demonstration on the 3d, when American troops were first seen in Paris, had nothing like the intensity of New York's greeting to Joffre. The American finale at the Marigny last night did not gain a ripple of applause, and at the Folies, when the comedian asked in his language he should sing an encore, he was met with a hundred shouts of "Russe" to one of "Anglais." The Russians, of course, had just launched an offensive which captured a number of towns, and the Americans for the Americans may have to wait until our troops are in action.

Theatre audiences are made up of from 60 to 75 per cent of soldiers. The war is not entirely avoided as a subject for songs and jests, but most of the humor is ground out of the restrictions at home rather than any happenings at the front. Littlestiffs find unceasing material in meatless, cakeless and bathless days. The men of the theatre will be a sentimental patriotic ballad, but songs of this sort do not seem popular in the music-halls nor does one ever hear the Marsellaise in theatres of this character. Only rarely is there any reference to the German enemy for humorous purposes. In fact, Mars trails pretty far behind Mrs. Vulcan in the theatres of Paris.

In the theatres such as the Folies Bergere and the Marigny the drama is not the only centre of activity. The Folies Bergere in particular has a huge promenade tenanted by hosts of unattached and unattached huskies. These ladies of the promenade know much more English than those of the theatre proper. They know a little Russian, too, a smattering of Spanish, and since the Portuguese army has come to take its place at the front, there are a few enterprising spirits at Berge who can at least exchange greetings to these southern allies. In fact, the ladies of the promenades may be said to know a little about the language of five continents, and all about the coinage of twenty.

Old Patter Missing From French Stage
And yet one misses the old patter. After a week of shows which piled exploded jokes upon our ears we wandered into a vaudeville theatre, and a low comedian came out and said to his partner, "Well, didja like the show?" His partner said he didn't like the show. "Well, didja notice the trained seals?" queried the low comedian, and the partner answered: "No, the wind was against 'em."

Laughter, long delayed, overcame us then, but it was mingled with tears. We felt that we were home again. The French are a wonderful people and all that, of course, but they're so darn far away.

Later there was a man who imitated Eddie Foy imperfectly, and a bad bicycle act, in which the performers seemed to be perfectly good English. Well, didja like the show? His partner said he didn't like the show. "Well, didja notice the trained seals?" queried the low comedian, and the partner answered: "No, the wind was against 'em."

Germany Certain Of Victory, but Hopes for Peace
Berlin, July 29 (via London, July 30).—In the review of the third year of the world war, the German press declared that the armies of Germany and her allies have conquered more than 548,000 square kilometers (68,500 square miles) of Entente territory, and asserted that the military strength of the Central Powers instead of decreasing has increased, while that of France has visibly diminished. The newspaper says the German people has plainly announced its readiness for peace and expresses the hope that common sense and a sincere desire for the cessation of hostilities will assert themselves in the ranks of Germany's adversaries. The "Tagblatt" says:

"The end of the third year of the war finds the issue in the East and in the West undecided. For the moment interest in the military operations is focused upon the Pinciers and Galicia. The last year, however, has been fruitful of many instructive results. Above all it may be asserted that the Entente no longer has the disposal of the Central Powers, and that the Central Powers instead of decreasing has increased, while that of France has visibly diminished. The newspaper says the German people has plainly announced its readiness for peace and expresses the hope that common sense and a sincere desire for the cessation of hostilities will assert themselves in the ranks of Germany's adversaries. The "Tagblatt" says:

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First Detachment Of Guard Ordered To Camp This Week

More Than 10 Companies to Leave for Spartanburg Before Saturday

Will Prepare Camp Vanguard Will Put Things in Readiness to Receive All State Troops

The first detachment of the New York National Guard will head for Camp Wadsworth, at Spartanburg, S. C., late this week.

Things began to buzz in division headquarters in the Municipal Building early yesterday morning, when Major General John F. O'Ryan received orders from the headquarters of the Department of the East on Governor's Island ordering him to prepare detachments of various regiments of the Twenty-seventh Division, to be sent South.

These detachments, which, according to officers at division headquarters, are expected to start off not later than Saturday, will help with the final preparations to make Camp Wadsworth ready for the main body of state troops.

Mobilize in Van Cortlandt Park
A number of the detachments have been ordered to mobilize in Van Cortlandt Park preparatory to their departure for the South. The 1st and 2d Infantry will send one company each to the park; and headquarters will send one lieutenant, two corporals and four privates from its engineer train, and a field bakery unit.

The other detachments will proceed direct from their respective armories to Spartanburg. They include one company each from the 7th, 12th and 69th regiments, one troop from the 1st Cavalry, one company from the 22d Engineers, the first battalion of the Signal Corps, and one battery each from the 1st and 2d Field Artillery.

Headquarters will send direct to Camp Wadsworth one platoon of military police and one company of the ammunition train, and one company of the 1st Cavalry, and one company of the 22d Engineers, the first battalion of the Signal Corps, and one battery each from the 1st and 2d Field Artillery.

The detachments moving to Spartanburg will take with them all the tents in the possession of their respective corps not in use at present. They will go fully equipped and uniformed, and will be accompanied by the Quartermaster's Corps. The main body of the troops, which is still under the command of Major O'Ryan, will be sent to the front by the 1st Cavalry, and the 22d Engineers, the first battalion of the Signal Corps, and one battery each from the 1st and 2d Field Artillery.

To Go Fully Equipped
The detachments moving to Spartanburg will take with them all the tents in the possession of their respective corps not in use at present. They will go fully equipped and uniformed, and will be accompanied by the Quartermaster's Corps. The main body of the troops, which is still under the command of Major O'Ryan, will be sent to the front by the 1st Cavalry, and the 22d Engineers, the first battalion of the Signal Corps, and one battery each from the 1st and 2d Field Artillery.

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J.M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 568 Fifth Avenue, AT 40-57 BK

Mid-Summer Clearance Sales

Summer
FROCKS A closing out of diverse lines. Formerly to \$75..... \$18 & \$25
DRESSES Street, afternoon and dance styles. Formerly to \$125..... \$45 & \$55
WRAPS Of silk and satin, suitable for wear now. Formerly to \$125..... \$25 & \$50
COATS Odds & ends, including street & sports coats. Formerly to \$55..... \$15 & \$25
SUITS Street, sport and semi-dress styles. Formerly to \$125..... \$18 & \$35
BLOUSES Sheet effects—hand-made styles. Formerly to \$25..... \$5, \$7, \$10
HATS—Clearance of Summer Styles— \$5 & \$10

Recruiting Here Keeps Up Despite Conscription Call

Army Ban on Married Men Lifted Because of Scarcity of Cooks

The draft has as yet worked no appreciable decrease in the enlistments in the New York recruiting district. Although many of the local exemption boards already have sent out the draft notices which automatically make a voluntary answer to the call to the colors impossible, there was no drop yesterday in the number of enlistments at the various recruiting stations throughout Manhattan.

One hundred and eighteen men enlisted at the Regular Army Headquarters, 280 Broadway. The Navy Headquarters reported twenty-six enlistments, and the Marine Corps unit reported to the training station at Paris Island, South Carolina.

Major Hughes, attached to the Regular Army Headquarters in this city, declared, however, that a drop in the number of enlistments would be expected once all the draft notices are out.

"We look for a little drop, of course," said Major Hughes. "Although the draft will reduce considerably our available supply of possibilities, we propose to keep up our drive here. We call special attention to the fact that, draft or no draft, men between the ages of 18 and 21 and 31 and 40 can still get into the army."

"We will take married men who are bakers and cooks provided their families are not dependent on them. The rule against married men was waived because of the great shortage of cooks and bakers."

It has cost the United States government just \$18.94 for every man who has joined the Marine Corps in the Eastern Recruiting Division, which includes New York. A statement issued at Marine headquarters in this city yesterday shows that the cost in the Central Division was \$27.94, and in the Southern Division \$25.41, and the Western Division \$25.41.

Search Neutral Ships Here After Finding Contraband

A careful search for contraband or military stores is being made in the two-cow neutral vessels in this port by Collector Dudley Field Malone and twenty-five deputies of the neutrality squad.

This search is the result of several interesting items of contraband discovered last week by Deputy Collector George Lamb, in charge of the neutrality squad. Collector Malone and his men are endeavoring to ascertain that none of these vessels are carrying contraband before the most sought after embargo licenses are issued. Licenses must be obtained before they can get clearance papers.

Want More Officer Pupils

A course for candidates for reserve corps commissions in the ordnance or quartermaster's corps will be opened to-day at Columbia University. Applications will be received until tomorrow noon, as there are